



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—July 18, 1919.
DELEGATE'S REPORT.
PEACE, AND THREE KINDS OF MEN.
DEMOCRACY IN INDUSTRY.
FALSE COUNSEL OF SUPER-RADICALS.
REVEALS LENINE TERROR.

WALTER N. BRUNT

PRINTING
PUBLISHING, BADGES,
LAPEL BUTTONS, REGALIA
SOUVENIRS

SPECIALTY PRINTING

Invitations, Menus
Dance Programs
Greeting Cards

Union Label Water Marked Paper Always on Hand

766 MISSION ST.
NEAR FOURTH SAN FRANCISCO

Hale's

GOOD GOODS

Market at Fifth
San Francisco

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asbestos Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, Duboce Avenue.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Stewart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple.
James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—Meet 3rd Tuesday.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Casting Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, K. P. Hall.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1254 Market.
Commercial Telegraphers—365 Russ Building.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday nights, 828 Mission.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Stewart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Foundry Employees—Meet Fridays, 59 Clay.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horsehoers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 184—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Optical Mechanics—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Rammermen—Meet 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 74 Folsom street.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building.
Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a. m., 4th Monday 8 p. m.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Telephone Operators No. 54A—115 Valencia.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
Undertakers—John Driscoll, Sec'y., 741 Valencia.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m.: 828 Mission.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. James Dunn, 206 Woolsey St.
Water Workers—Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

Delegate's Report

To the Officers and Delegates of the S. F. Labor Council:

The thirty-ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order at Atlantic City at 10 a. m., June 9, 1919.

The Committee on Credentials reported favorably on the credentials of 547 delegates, representing 99 International and National unions, 31 State branches, 133 central bodies, 78 local trade and Federal labor unions and 4 fraternal delegates. This number was added to slightly as some belated delegates arrived.

A message from President Wilson was read in which he expressed his "deep gratification that the International Conferences which have grown out of the discussions of peace have led to a much fuller and more adequate comprehension of the questions of labor to which statesmen throughout the world must direct their most thoughtful attention."

The delegates were welcomed by the Mayor of Atlantic City and Arthur A. Quinn, President of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, and later by the acting Governor of New Jersey.

The addresses of the Fraternal Delegates from the British Trade Union Congress, the Canadian Trade Unions and the Japanese Friendly Society were heard on Thursday, the fourth day of the convention.

Miss Margaret Bonfield, one of the Fraternal Delegates, related with some detail the recent progress of Organized Labor in England, and believing that you will be interested, a summary of Miss Bonfield's speech is given here: She told us of the great increases in memberships in various trade unions, and of some of the big strikes that occurred during the war.

To deal with these strikes the British Government called the representatives of both employers and employees together. From these was appointed a committee to draw up a plan to prevent future conflicts between Labor and Capital during the war and from the plan agreed upon the following portion was read verbatim by the delegate:

(a) The basis of negotiation between employers and workpeople should, as is presently the case in the chief industries of the country, be the full and frank acceptance of the employer's organizations on the one hand and trade unions on the other as the recognized organizations to speak and act on behalf of their members.

(b) The members should accept the jurisdiction of their respective organizations.

(c) The employers' organizations and the trade unions should enter into negotiations for the purpose of the establishment of machinery or revision, if necessary, of existing machinery, for the avoidance of disputes, and the machinery should provide, where in any question at issue there are more than one employers' organization or trade union representing the same class of employers or workpeople, a representative method of negotiation, so that settlements arrived at will cover all parties concerned."

As to the causes of labor unrest in England, the following interesting memorandum was issued by the British Trade Unionists and made a part of a Government document:

"The fundamental causes of labor unrest are to be found rather in the growing determina-

tion of labor to challenge the whole existing structure of capitalistic industry than in any of the more special and smaller grievances which come to the surface at any particular time.

"The root causes are twofold—the breakdown of the existing capitalist system of industrial organization, in the sense that the mass of the working class is now firmly convinced that production for private profit is not an equitable basis on this to build, and that a vast extension of public ownership and democratic control of industry is urgently necessary. It is no longer possible for organized labor to be controlled by force or compulsion of any kind. It has grown too strong to remain within the bounds of the old industrial system and its unsatisfied demand for the reorganization of industry on democratic lines is not only the most important, but also a constantly growing cause of unrest.

"The second primary cause is closely linked with the first. It is that, desiring the creation of a new industrial system which shall gradually but speedily replace the old, the workers can see no indication that either the Government or the employers have realized the necessity for any fundamental change, or that they are prepared even to make a beginning of industrial reorganization on more democratic principles. The absence of any constructive policy on the side of the Government or the employers, taken in conjunction with the fact that labor, through the Trades Union Congress and the Labor Party and through the various trade union organizations, has put forward a comprehensive economic and industrial program, has presented the workers with a sharp contrast from which they naturally draw their own deductions.

"It is clear that unless and until the Government is prepared to realize the need for comprehensive reconstruction on a democratic basis, and to formulate a constructive policy leading toward economic democracy, there can be at most no more than a temporary diminution of industrial unrest to be followed inevitably by further waves of constantly growing magnitude.

"The changes involved in this reconstruction must, of course, be gradual, but if unrest is to be prevented from assuming dangerous forms an adequate assurance must be given immediately to the workers that the whole problem is being taken courageously in hand. It is not enough merely to tinker with particular grievances or to endeavor to reconstruct the old system by slight adjustments to meet the new demands of labor. It is essential to question the whole basis upon which our industry has been conducted in the past and to endeavor to find, in substitution for the motive of private gain, some other motive which will serve better as the foundation of a democratic system. This motive can be no other than the motive of public service, which at present is seldom invoked save when the workers threaten to stop the process of production by a strike. The motive of public service should be the dominant motive throughout the whole industrial system, and the problem in industry at the present day is that of bringing home to every person engaged in industry the feeling that he is the servant, not of any particular class or person, but of the community as a whole. This cannot be done so long as industry continues to be conducted

for private profit, and the widest possible extension of public ownership and democratic control of industry is therefore the first necessary condition of the removal of industrial unrest."

We were also informed by the Fraternal delegate as to the exact attitude of the British Trade Union Congress to the British Labor Party. On an amendment to a resolution considered by the British Trade Union Congress which was "in effect, to declare that the Congress would loyally co-operate with the Labor Party and strongly deprecating any attempts at disruption," the vote was 3,815,000 for the amendment, and 567,000 against.

We were given an idea of the co-operative societies with 4,000,000 members; a share and loan capital of \$350,000,000; a trading turnover of \$1,125,000,000; a net surplus of \$90,000,000 and a wage bill of \$60,000,000, with employees in excess of 162,000 being paid better than union wages.

Fraternal delegate Finney also told of conditions in England; Fraternal delegate Walsh from Canada informed us of the movement there, and Fraternal delegate Suzuki reviewed the progress made by the wage workers in Japan.

The several Labor delegations from the United States to various conferences in Europe reported to the convention.

These reports proved very interesting and as they were referred to a committee, the action taken on them will be given later in this report.

On Tuesday, the second day, the convention was addressed by Mr. Glenn E. Plumb, General Counsel for the Organized Railway Employees of America, who submitted a plan for the reorganization of the railroads. Copies of the proposed plan have been printed, and doubtless will be available in the near future.

Endorsement of Mr. Plumb's plan was sought in a resolution introduced by various delegations of railroad employees. By adopting the report of the committee the subject matter was referred to the Executive Council, with instructions to co-operate with the railroad employees, first submitting a declaration in favor of ownership or control of railroads by the U. S. Government.

By a vote of some 26,000 to 4,000 the convention expressed its disapproval of wartime prohibition and favored the exemption of mild beers of 2¾ per cent alcohol by weight from the provisions of the 18th amendment to the constitution.

A demonstration at Washington, D. C., was participated in by most of the delegates, who were addressed by many prominent speakers who favored the exemption of light wines and beers from the prohibition amendment.

The Mooney Case.

The Mooney case was brought before the convention through the Executive Council's report which touched upon the subject, and through several resolutions bearing upon the case.

In the address of Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson he made special reference to the Mooney case and informed the convention that the National administration was still working on it, and that every effort would be put forth to secure a new trial for Mooney. He strongly advised, however, against a general strike, and

pointed out that such action could not accomplish the desired result.

The Committee on Resolutions to which the subject matter was referred brought in two separate reports, the first of which instructs the Executive Council to "give their early attention to the devising of such practical ways and means as will aid in securing a new trial to Thomas J. Mooney, and also the presentation before the Court of the testimony and evidence presented since the trial, the character of which has created the belief that a most grave miscarriage of justice and perjured testimony were responsible for the conviction and sentence."

This part of the Committee's report met with general favor and was adopted.

The second part of the report caused a very bitter debate participated in by many delegates. The specific matter dealt with was the proposed general strike, and the committee reported adversely in the following explicit language:

"If bodies unauthorized by the American Federation of Labor are to assume the functions of polling the membership of the American trade union movement, upon any question of their choosing, the machinery through which the trade union movement functions would be seriously injured, if not destroyed. If outsiders can force a vote of the membership and assume authority superior to that created by the organizations themselves for their administration, practical methods must cease to function. Irresponsible groups of men or individuals who were not even trade unionists would have it within their power to destroy the effectiveness of trade union discipline, tear down the structure which trade unionists have built up and create a condition of chaos. The orderly, systematic methods which the workers of America have adopted to protest their welfare and advance their interests as wage earners would be set aside, our organizations would become a rich field for exploitation by all those who believed it to be to their personal advantage. Those who are opposed to trade unionism and who attack its policies and methods would take full advantage of this opportunity of utilizing this method as propaganda for their own programs, policies and sentiments. Unquestionably, adventurers would promptly seek the opportunity offered. The machinery of the trade union movement must remain in the full and unquestioned control of the membership which comprises it. Our movement cannot afford to tolerate the attempt of any outside individual or group to use its machinery for the purpose of securing or endeavoring to secure the sentiments or opinion of its membership upon any question.

"Your Committee, therefore, recommends that this convention express its emphatic disapproval of the efforts which have been made by a body irresponsible to the American Federation of Labor to poll the vote of the membership of affiliated organizations.

"Your Committee is of the opinion that an attempted general strike would seriously injure the effort to secure a new trial for Thomas J. Mooney and accomplish much harm to his interests.

"The Committee would be remiss in its duties if it failed to call attention to the fact that representatives of the International Workers' Defense League who are its agents soliciting funds for T. J. Mooney's defense are doing him an incalculable injury and also creating internal disturbances within the trade union movement through their continuous attacks, unjust criticisms and misrepresentations of the American Federation of Labor, its officials and the officials of affiliated organizations.

"A motion was made and seconded to adopt the recommendation of the Committee."

The report denounced the International Workers' Defense League and asserted that

agents of the League had done incalculable harm to the efforts that have been made for a new trial for the bomb defendants.

One of the representatives of the League was granted the floor and stated in the course of his remarks that the San Francisco Labor Council and some of its officials had not assisted in the defense of those accused of the bomb outrage, and one of the delegates made a similar statement. In reply to these your delegate reviewed the activities of the San Francisco Labor Council in the "bomb" cases, and as most of this address is printed verbatim in the proceedings it will be submitted with this report if desired. The report of the Committee was adopted by the convention.

Freedom for Ireland.

Several resolutions on the subject brought Ireland's fight for freedom before the convention. The Committee recommended as a substitute for the resolutions that the Federation affirm its "well considered conviction that the people of Ireland should have accorded to them the unquestioned right to determine the form of Government under which they should live," and further proposed to instruct the officers of the American Federation of Labor to convey immediately the action of the convention to the proper authorities. An amendment was made asking for a hearing for Edward de Valera, Arthur Griffiths and Count George Noble Plunket before the Peace Conference and an amendment to the amendment was made, "that the Congress of the United States recognize the present Irish Republic." After a vociferous demonstration by most of the delegates all three propositions were adopted.

Russia.

Three resolutions bearing on the Russian situation were presented.

As a substitute for them the Committee recommended as follows:

"Resolved, That this convention express its well-considered conviction that the United States Government should withdraw all its troops from Russian soil at the earliest possible moment; and, be it further

"Resolved, That this convention refuse its endorsement of the Soviet Government of Russia, or any other form of government in that country, until the peoples of Russia, through a constituent or other form of national assembly, representing all of the people, through popular elections, shall have re-established a truly democratic form of government.

"A motion was made and seconded to adopt the recommendation of the Committee."

After a lengthy discussion the recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

One Big Union.

Several resolutions covering a very broad field were presented for consideration by the convention. They ranged from one calling for a complete reorganization of the American Federation of Labor to another providing for the election of superintendents and foremen in industries by vote of the employees on the jobs.

All of these resolutions were defeated. The "one big union" proposition came before the convention as a result of two resolutions on the subject, one favoring the idea and one opposed. The secretary of the Committee in reporting on these resolutions said: "The Committee's report has no bearing whatever upon the question of the amalgamation of the bodies composing the American Federation of Labor . . . the term 'one big union' is understood to be a form of organization which is contrary to the one that has developed in this country . . . Your Committee is merely recommending the re-endorsement of the policy of the American Federation of Labor. The report of the Committee was adopted.



This is a workingman's store—selling Furniture that will stand hard wear—at the Lowest Prices—on most liberal Credit terms.

We Allow \$5.00

for old stoves in exchange for New Union-Made Buck Stoves.

W. D. Fennimore J. W. Davis A. R. Fennimore



Prices
Always
Reasonable
Eyes Tested
Satisfaction
Guaranteed

2508 Mission Street - - - } San Francisco
181 Post Street - - - }
1221 Broadway - - - } Oakland

We Give Mission Street Merchants Coupons

S. N. WOOD & CO

MARKET & FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

**UNION MADE CLOTHES
FOR UNION MEN**

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade



Trade Mark

**HOT WATER AT THE
SCRATCH OF A MATCH**

**GAS WATER HEATERS
DO THE WORK**

Can be attached to your kitchen boiler without interfering with your stove. Consult your dealer.

Pacific Gas & Electric Co.

San Francisco District
445 SUTTER STREET

Phone Sutter 140

Federal Employees.

Resolutions seeking to benefit Federal Employees were adopted. They provide for extension of Civil Service, a time differential for night workers and other betterments desired by these workers.

The Nolan minimum wage bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman John I. Nolan of San Francisco, was again endorsed, the Executive Council reporting that the bill failed of passage at the last session of Congress because "it could not be dragged out of a Committee to which it had been committed for consideration, and with the close of the session it died in the hands of that Committee."

Labor Day.

Efforts were made in several resolutions to change the date of Labor Day to May 1, which is the day the workers in Europe celebrate. One resolution contained the assertion that Labor Day in America "was 'boosted' into national prominence by designing politicians to prevent the European Labor Day becoming a world-wide adhesive power."

All attempts to change the date were defeated by the convention.

During the discussion President Gompers gave a brief history of our Labor Day in America as follows:

"Probably some might like further light thrown upon the subject under discussion. The American Labor Day was inaugurated by a parade in New York City of the men of labor, before any law was put on the statute books of the United States or of any of the states affecting Labor Day. The man in whose brain that thought for Labor Day was generated was one of those who helped to found the American Federation of Labor, the founder and organizer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, a member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, the late P. J. McGuire. Later the American Labor Movement demanded at the hands of Congress and of the Legislatures of our various states that the first Monday in September should be made a legal holiday and be known as Labor Day, and if there were politicians who had any connection with the creation of Labor Day as a legal holiday it was the politicians who yielded to the demand of organized labor."

Jurisdictional Disputes.

Practically all disputes over jurisdiction were referred to the Executive Council with instructions to call the contending parties together for the purpose of reaching satisfactory adjustment if possible.

In the matter of the Machinists against the Jewelry Workers, however, the latter organization agreed to submit the question of abiding by the decision rendered against them by the American Federation of Labor to their subordinate unions, and after this vote was taken to comply with the decision.

On the proposition of Flint Glass Workers vs. Machinists, the Machinists, in reply to a question, stated that they would comply with the decision against them when all other International Unions had complied with adverse decisions.

A. F. of L. Political Policy.

In the report of the Executive Council considerable attention was given to the efforts being made in several cities to establish political parties. An address recently made by President Gompers on this subject is printed in full in the report. While the Executive Council agrees that "local and central bodies and state federations may enter into the political field, either independently or otherwise, it is not within their province to form or become part of a national political party."

The Department of Labor.

The Executive Council reviewed the work of

the Department of Labor, which department accomplished much for wage earners throughout the country. Several resolutions seeking aid for this department, in the shape of adequate appropriations from Congress, were adopted. The resolutions lay particular stress on the situation of the Federal Employment Service, which must be discontinued unless sufficient funds are set aside for its maintenance.

The Executive Council reported the conditions existing in Porto Rico, with particular reference to the tobacco workers employed by the American Tobacco Company, and the Committee recommended against buying the products of this concern, or any other oppressive corporation.

Workmen's Compensation.

Authority was given to the Executive Council to employ attorneys, if they should deem it necessary to effect amendments to the Workmen's Compensation laws now in force.

Among other propositions referred to the Executive Council were Social Insurance, Profiteering, the alleged importation of Mexican labor, the protection of American musicians against foreign musicians, who are being admitted into this country, in violation of the contract labor law, because they are classed as artists.

League of Nations.

The fundamental idea of a League of Nations was adopted.

Délegate Andrew Furuseth of the Seamen's Union opposed adoption because of a change in the wording of the declaration that the labor of a human being is not a commodity or an article of commerce.

It is made plain that the Clayton amendment to the anti-trust law is not changed, but in the labor platform of the peace treaty the declaration reads that the labor of a human being is not "merely" a commodity or an article of commerce, and it was because of the insertion of the word merely that delegate Furuseth opposed endorsement. President Gompers explained in detail to the Convention the work of the labor mission to Paris, and after the discussion was closed, the League of Nations was endorsed by an overwhelming vote.

Organization of Teachers.

The report of the Committee on Education contained an endorsement of teachers organization, and in connection with some controversies that have arisen between teachers and school authorities, the Committee said that "while teachers have not the right to impose their personal views on pupils, at the same time it should be pointed out that school authorities have not the right to impose their personal views on teachers."

Industrial Rehabilitation.

The convention endorsed S. 4922 now before Congress. This measure will amend legislation enacted at the last session of Congress, to include those who have been crippled in industry. The law as it stands provides that every disabled person who is discharged from the military or naval forces of the United States, and

who at the time of his discharge is unable to carry on a gainful occupation, to resume his former occupation, or to enter some other occupation, shall be furnished by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with such course of vocational rehabilitation as the Board shall prescribe and provide. Such person shall receive monthly compensation and allotments and family allowances so long as he follows the pre-

The House of "Lucky" Wedding Rings

Blue-White Diamonds

Eyes Examined—Glasses Fitted

The Albert S.
Samuels Co.
Jewelry Co.

895 Market Street

CHILDREN'S ACCOUNT

Your children should be taught to save. Open an account for each of them today. Show them by example that you believe in a savings account. They cannot start too soon.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco

VISIT THE

English Cottage

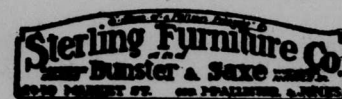
Just Completed on Our
Second Floor

FOUR ROOMS OF FURNITURE

\$150

Good Sterling Furniture — Furniture that will look well, wear well, and give years of service.

PAY \$2 A WEEK



KELLEHER & BROWNE THE IRISH TAILORS

716 Market Street, at Third and Kearny



UNION MADE
In Our Own Shop

**Positively the Best Made-to-Order
Suits in San Francisco for the Price**

We close Saturday evenings at 6 o'clock

scribed course of rehabilitation which he has elected to follow.

Compulsory Military Service.

Under this caption the Executive Council's report dwells at some length on militarism, and concludes by advising that: The danger of militarism destroyed and the League of Nations established there can be no good reason for large standing armies, great navies, or stupendous munition plants, whether governmental or privately owned.

We therefore urge upon this convention and our fellow-workers and fellow-citizens, upon the government of our Republic and upon the peoples and the nations of the world, that with the coming of security in international peace we should come to a basis of the reduction of the armed forces of the world to a minimum consistent with safety and progress.

The views we express upon this subject are not to be construed as opposition to proper physical training; on the contrary, we hold that the workers and the masses of the people should have the fullest and broadest opportunity for the highest physical and mental training. But we do insist that in view of the history of militaristic propaganda and in view of the present situation and the outlook for the future, that physical training should not be confused with compulsory military service—a service thinly veiled to disguise militarism in its incipency.

An endorsement was asked for the "Soldiers, Sailors and Marines Protective Association."

The question was thoroughly discussed after which the Committee's recommendation was adopted. The Committee recommended that ex-soldiers, sailors and marines be advised that the American trade unions which supported them so vigorously patriotically and unanimously while they were in uniform are the organizations with which they should affiliate for the purpose of protecting their economic welfare and advancing their interests.

Judicial Construction of Law.

Under this caption consideration was given to the subject of the power of the courts to declare laws unconstitutional, and the issuance of injunctive decrees.

Of the first of these the Committee said in part:

"Your Committee considers that nothing is more dangerous to the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness than to permit any department of government exclusive, absolute and final authority in any matter which directly or indirectly involves or affects the destiny of a people or control over its possessions.

"Our nation only recently associated itself with other democratic nations of Europe to destroy the hereditary rule of government over the people. Our nation, in association with other nations of free peoples, has just concluded a victorious war for the rights of all peoples to determine their own destinies. While proud of our accomplishments in behalf of peoples of Europe, we have, nevertheless, been neglectful of sinister influences constantly at work in our body politic, which are slowly but surely sapping the virus of independence from our institutions and are creating an autocracy equal in power and authority to that exercised by the most tyrannical despot ever known to human history."

And concerning injunctive writes a part of the report reads that:

"The fate of the sovereignty of American people again hangs in the balance. It is inconceivable that such an autocratic, despotic and tyrannical power can long remain in a democracy. One or the other must ultimately give way, and your Committee believes that this convention should declare that, as wage earners, citizens of a free and democratic republic, we shall stand firmly and conscientiously on our rights as free men and treat all injunctive de-

crees that invade our personal liberties as unwarranted in fact, unjustified in law and illegal as being in violation of our constitutional safeguards, and accept whatever consequences may follow.

"Your Committee further recommends that immediate steps be taken by the Executive Council and by all State organizations for the early enactment of adequate laws to deny the further usurpation of these unwarranted powers by our courts, and that Congress be petitioned to impeach all judges from office who may hereafter exercise governmental functions and authority not expressly delegated to them. It is the viewpoint of your Committee that the widest possible publicity should be given this subject and that the public mind and conscience should be fully aroused to the dangers confronting the liberties of our people to the end that the judicial autocracy and despotism which has been slowly developing in our midst will come to an early and definite end."

The report of the Committee was adopted unanimously.

On the request for an international charter for stenographers, bookkeepers, typists and office assistants, the convention adopted the report of the Committee, as follows:

"Your Committee is favorably impressed toward the formation of an international union of stenographers, bookkeepers, typists and office assistants under such conditions as will attract the affiliation of the men and women employed in commercial offices as distinguished from governmental departments, national state and municipal and as will prevent discriminatory requirements and assure a common application of accepted and recognized trade union ethics and standards to all classes of employers. Your Committee is likewise impressed with the need of clearly defining the jurisdiction of the international organization herein recommended to avoid unpleasant and unfortunate trade and jurisdictional controversies.

"To accomplish these ends your Committee recommends reference of this resolution to the Executive Council for the purposes herein indicated and in the event difficulties should arise

which may retard the full development of the plans herein recommended the Executive Council is authorized to present such difficulties to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor for further consideration."

Free Speech and Free Assemblage.

Several resolutions were considered by the convention which attempted to put organized labor behind the efforts being made to secure the release of certain political prisoners.

The convention approved the following recommendation:

"That this convention express its insistent demand that immediately following the signing of the peace treaty all laws in any way limiting or infringing upon the right of free speech, of a free press, and freedom of assembly which were enacted as war measures, shall be repealed. No recommendation is presented for a general pardon of all those who have been sentenced under the espionage act or in connection with industrial crimes. There are instances where commutations of sentences or pardons are warranted; there are undoubtedly many instances where the sentences imposed were fully justified."

Near the close of the convention President John Fitzpatrick of the Chicago Federation of Labor told of the fight being made in Pennsylvania and the invasion of the constitutional rights of free speech and free assemblage.

Changes in the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor were made to prevent any further attempts of Central Labor bodies or outside agencies to call a general strike or in any other way usurp the powers of the American Federation of Labor or of International Unions. A change of great importance to Federal or directly affiliated unions was made. As the printed proceedings are not available as this report is being written, and as the changes involve the finances of Federal unions, a detailed report cannot be given at this time.

The Committee on Shorter Workday recommended the adoption of the 44-hour week and expressed the belief that it will be but a short time till the 8-hour day, with a half holiday on Saturday, meaning a 44-hour week, will be the

Factory to Wearer

BUY YOUR

Men's Goods, Underwear and

S H I R T S

AT OUR UNION STORE

FROM UNION CLERKS

IN UNION HOURS

DON'T SHOP AFTER SIX O'CLOCK ANYWHERE

The Largest Stock of Union Made Goods in the

U. S. A. to Choose From

EAGLESON'S

1118 Market St. Opposite
San Francisco 7th Street
also
Los Angeles & Sacramento

universal hours of labor and adopted in all industries.

The election of officers resulted in but one change being made. Matthew Woll, President of the International Photo-Engravers' Union, was elected to the Executive Council, a vacancy being created by the resignation of John R. Alpine, which resignation was accepted with regret, because of Mr. Alpine's long service on the Executive Council.

Brother Hutcheson of the Carpenters and Brother Hynes of the Sheet Metal Workers were elected to represent the Federation at the next session of the British Trade Union Congress, and Brother Griggs was elected to the Canadian Trades and Labor Assembly.

By action of the convention the selection of a delegate to accompany President Gompers to a conference in Holland, will be made by the Executive Council. The same action was taken in regard to the next convention city.

The salary of President Gompers was raised to \$10,000 per year, that of Secretary Morrison to \$7500 per year, and the organizers were given an increase of \$1.00 per day in salary and \$2.00 more per day for expenses.

To meet these increases the per capita paid by International Unions was raised to one cent per member.

Japan.

An invitation to President Gompers, to visit Japan was extended in an address by Mr. Suzuki of the Japanese Friendly Society.

This was referred to the Executive Council, and the Council instructed to develop correspondence with the wage earners of Japan.

Notwithstanding the predictions so freely made before the convention that there would be a change in the policies of the American Federation of Labor, the convention reaffirmed the previous actions on most of the important subjects.

It may safely be said that the convention just closed will go down into history as being the most important thus far held, and while many of the declarations have a familiar ring, it simply demonstrates the steadfastness of purpose, and the determination to achieve for labor all that rightfully belongs to it.

Once more has labor in America announced to the world that it shall work out its own destiny, without interference on the part of those, however well intentioned they may be, outside of the labor movement, and certain it is that the determination to succeed is stronger at this time, and the wage earners generally, have a better understanding of their problems than at any time heretofore.

To quote from President Gompers, who in his opening address to the convention said: "The principles for which this labor movement has been contending from its very inception must come to full fruition. We are making no unjust or unwarranted demands upon society or upon employers as such, but for the service which the men and women of labor give to society, a service without which civilization itself would perish—for that service we insist upon a return that shall give us the opportunity to live a full rounded life, ourselves, our wives, our children, our dependents, and to make of this country of ours and of this world of ours a place worthy of the civilization of our time."

In bringing this report to a close permit me to express my heartfelt appreciation of the very great honor you have conferred upon me by selecting me as your representative to the 39th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor and may I not say that with the experience and knowledge gained I hope to be able to assist in a greater measure to secure for labor that to which it is entitled.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL C. MURPHY.

PEACE; AND THREE KINDS OF MEN.

By Chester M. Wright,

Of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

Five years ago the German troops were proudly goose-stepping their way through Belgium.

Guns of a bigness that amazed the world were hurling hell at everything that stood in the way.

Five years ago the regalia and pomp of imperial Germany flaunted scorn and contempt in the face of mankind.

Uhlans made a path of terror into northern France.

Five years ago, that was—five years just about now.

The world has gone through a lot since those days.

Guns got bigger and bigger, always killing more and more.

Poison gas and liquid fire came and left men curled up and sizzled and crazy.

Airplanes dropped hate upon women and children and made them wish the beauty of starlight and moonbeams could be wiped from the heavens forever.

Ships full of men, stung in the dark by hidden sea wasps, lurched and went down.

That's all over now.

The kaiser is an imprisoned joke. The crown prince isn't even good enough for the Sunday comics. Von Hindenburg has lost his punch. They've taken away all the little sneaking U-boats from von Tirpitz and folks almost have to think twice to remember who he is.

It was the most awful and hideous thing the world ever saw. It was a mad enterprise. Had

it succeeded life would have lost its meaning to free people.

In Paris the representatives of world democracy have planned something to make another such war as near impossible as anything of human contrivance can make it.

In Paris they have built a League of Nations, and its face is turned toward the East, from whence comes hope and inspiration and promise.

In Washington there are senators who spurn that hope and that joyous promise.

There are three kinds of persons who could laugh in the face of humanity's most profound aspiration.

A great cynic could laugh, or sneer.

A monstrous fool could laugh.

And one renegade to mankind could laugh.

Five years ago the wild rage of Germany's autocratic militarism broke over the world.

Today there are men in Washington who seem unable to hear the world's cry and demand that such a thing shall happen never again.

Only three kinds of men could be like that!

Great cynics, great fools, great renegades.

Analyze your Senator!

SUGAR WORKERS ACTIVE.

Reorganization of the Sugar Workers' Union is progressing very rapidly. Over 250 members attended the last meeting held in the Labor Temple to hear an address on trade unionism by Charles Meinert, the newly elected business agent. Officers for the ensuing term were installed and the wage scale finally indorsed and sent to the Labor Council for approval. Meinert, who is a veteran in the labor movement, expects to have attained 100 per cent organization for the sugar workers within a few weeks.

Boss of the Road Overalls have wide cut legs—so you can pull 'em on over your regular clothes. A sturdy work-garment that stands the gaff and meets every strain, twist or pull. There's a Boss of the Road for every worker. Be sure to look for the Bull Dog on the label—it is your protection.

BOSS OF THE ROAD
UNION MADE
OVERALLS
A NEUSTADTER PRODUCT
NEUSTADTER BROS.
SAN FRANCISCO PORTLAND

Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



Single Subscriptions...\$1.00 a year
To unions subscribing for their
entire membership, 85 cents a year
for each subscription.

Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to
unions' mail lists must come
through the secretary of each or-
ganization. Members are notified
that this is obligatory.

Entered at postoffice, San Fran-
cisco, Cal., as second-class matter.

Acceptance for mailing at special
rate of postage provided for in
section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917,
authorized August 10, 1918.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

Telephone Market 56

Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 16th Street

FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1919.

The Seattle Central Labor Council sent propa-
gandists throughout the State of Washington
urging the general strike for the liberation of
Mooney and Billings and then the day before
the strike was to be called itself voted against it.
It is about time the trade unionists of the
northern State were getting acquainted with the
tactics of the world savers of the Puget Sound
country. Seattle has been carrying on in this
manner for a long time, and while she has be-
come a joke everywhere else the western part
of the State still listens to her and takes her
seriously.

Next week, in an article written especially for
this newspaper, Charles Edward Russell will
analyze the Washington senatorial fight on the
League of Nations and the treaty of peace.
Russell says: "The whole thing rests with the
Senate; peace for the world or war, hope or
despair, security or smash, going forward or
going backward, civilization or riot, and Wash-
ington is alive with gentlemen that can judge
of the tremendous issue in no terms except its
value in votes!" That's one paragraph from
Russell's ripping, burning picture of what's
firing the furnace of opposition to the League
of Nations in the United States Senate. Read
Russell's whole story in this newspaper next
week.

Sixteen years ago on the 4th of July, John
Stratton, member of the Carpenters' Union, took
a day off from the hammer and the saw and
tramped over the hills near Cripple Creek, Colo-
rado. As he looked out across the great range,
the festive spirit of the day seized him. He
pulled off his hat, gave three cheers for the 4th
of July and then John Stratton shut his eyes,
turned around three times and threw his hat as
far as he could throw it. That is how he located
the Independence mine, which brought millions
to him and more millions to those who followed
him. Stratton found his gold mine by throwing
his hat. It worked once. But you may not have
that kind of a hat. He did not have his money
long enough to get familiar with it. Before he
could call a paper dollar any less formal name
than "Mr. William" he was broke flat as soup
on a plate. The surest way to find financial
security is to save for it. It may not be as
spectacular as hurling the hat, but every time
you buy a Government Saving Stamp with part
of the pay check, you know you are on the track
of gold. Dollars make the best friends. If you
put them into Thrift Stamps or War Savings
Stamps you can keep them around long enough
to get acquainted.

Democracy In Industry

The discussion concerning democracy in industry is still going on at fever
heat, and the ideas as to just what the term means are as varied as the opinions
given with respect to political democracy. Most of those who treat the subject
are impressed with the idea that some system of profit-sharing must be adopted
in order to usher in the democracy in industry which the whole world is talking
about. Here again there is wide difference of opinion as to how far the worker
must take part in the actual conduct and management of industry in order to
be satisfied with the system. The standpat employer insists that the worker has
no rights whatever in the matter of directing industry and that industries belong
to those who furnish the money to operate them. Others have vision enough
to see that the worker has rights in the premises and that the titles held by the
owners are law-created titles and that any time a majority of the people desire
to wipe out these titles they have the undoubted right to do so. Still others
hold to the idea that there are three parties interested in industry, the employer,
the employee and the public, and that all three must have something to say con-
cerning how these industries shall be conducted.

One thing, however, is certain. The workers will never be satisfied with
any profit-sharing scheme based upon the proposition that the employer is to
get about 75 per cent of the net profits and the employee 25 per cent. Profit-
sharing schemes in times gone by have almost invariably been of this character
and as a consequence they have never given satisfaction to the workers who
participated in them. Future attempts in this direction must, therefore, be more
reasonable and fair or go down to failure.

If industry is to be democratically conducted the worker must be given a
telling voice in the management. That is, he must be fairly represented on the
boards of directors of corporations, the representation being determined by the
actual percentage of interest he has in each particular industry. To illustrate
we will presume that a corporation has \$100,000 worth of capital stock, and
that in electing the board of directors one vote is allowed for each share of
stock of a par value of \$1000, which would give 100 votes. The payroll of the
corporation amounts to \$100,000 annually, the workers, therefore, should also
be allowed one vote for each \$1000 in annual payroll, because their interests in
the business are equal to those of the capitalists who have invested the money.

In the dividing of the earnings of the institution capital should be allowed
a fixed percentage of income, say 6 per cent, the workers should be given a
reasonable wage and the net surplus then left should be distributed among
the workers on the basis of earnings. If a dividend of 5 per cent were found
to be possible a man who received \$5000 per year in salary should get 5 per cent
on that amount and the man who earned but \$1000 should be given 5 per cent
on \$1000, to be included among the workers all those who contributed either
mental or physical service to the concern.

If a man invests money in an enterprise and also contributes service, mental
or physical, he should be entitled to the regular amount of interest on his
invested capital and participate in the management and the division of surplus
to the extent of his annual salary on the same basis as do other workers.

Every industry must take two vital factors into account in its affairs. The
first is that the workers shall receive pay enough to insure those engaged the
opportunity of living in frugal comfort under normal American standards and
conditions. The second is that capital shall be sufficiently remunerated so as
to encourage its accumulation and investment in industrial enterprises neces-
sary to the comfort and convenience of the people. An industry which can not
supply these two essentials, in the very nature of things, can not be very neces-
sary to the happiness of mankind and, therefore, can have no valid claim to the
right to live at all.

In industries in which the annual surplus goes beyond the point of reason-
ableness there should be an excess profits tax which would take for govern-
mental purposes all such excess surplus.

It is, of course, impossible to give in the limited space at our disposal,
definite and detailed discussion to this big subject, but we have endeavored to
point to the vital principles essential to the establishment of democracy in in-
dustry as we see it in order to approximate satisfaction to the toiling millions.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

After the decision of Federal Judge W. W. Morrow in the Bisbee deportation cases we pointed out that the outcome of these cases in the Federal Court indicated plainly that the Arizona authorities had prosecuted the mine owners in the wrong court, as the criminal offenses charged were not indictable under Federal statutes, but under those of Arizona. In confirmation of this, it is now reported in the press that last week more than 200 warrants were served on persons responsible for these deportations. Thus the Arizona authorities are waking up to their duty in the matter after having permitted almost two full years to elapse before taking the proper steps to bring the guilty parties before the bar of the criminal court. As many witnesses have disappeared, it follows that convictions will now be more difficult than if the prosecuting officers had done their duty in the first instance. The incident is not conducive to pure faith in the impartiality of the officers of the law.

Is America repudiating her war debts? This is a question that may be posed with a considerable degree of justification by reason of the repeated acts of both the Government and Congress in evading the payment of obligations incurred during the course of the war. Some of the most glaring of these repudiations of obligations must be reckoned the turning back to the owners of the businesses and properties commandeered by the country for the quick winning of the war, without extending credits or otherwise assisting these enterprises in putting themselves back on a pre-war basis of efficiency; the cancellation of shipbuilding contracts, without regard to the effect of such course on the plants and the personnel induced to make such great sacrifices in order to assist the Government in its hour of need; the refusal to take measures to relieve the financial obligations of those concerns who started and perfected new industries necessary to supply the country's needs due to the cutting off of trade with the central powers; the failure to adequately provide for the necessities of millions of soldiers returning to private life; indifference as to the condition of the employees when returning public utilities to private operation. All of these and many more instances may be cited as evidence of attempts on the part of the leaders of the country, of all parties, to repudiate their obligations. The greatest of these repudiations, and to which not only the leaders but a large portion of the people contributed by active or passive support, is the confiscation of properties and businesses due to the continuation of war-time prohibition and constitutional federal prohibition. This latter confiscation is the most colossal in the world's history, and means, in addition to the losses of capital and labor, likewise a loss of over a billion dollars yearly for the support of the National Government, and twice that sum or more when also considering the diminished revenues of States and communities due to prohibition. After all it is the people at large, and particularly American workers, who will in the years to come have to pay for these colossal and numerous repudiations of the country's legal or moral debts incurred in a few short years. The subject is worthy of study and attention, and we hope the country will wake up to its importance, and hold the responsible parties to account and if necessary compel them to so act as to make America live up to its legal and moral obligations.

WIT AT RANDOM

Mrs. Wickwire—"If woman was given the credit she deserves, I don't think man would be quite so prominent in the world's history."

Mr. Wickwire—"I guess you are right. If she could get all the credit she wanted he'd be in the poorhouse."—London "Blighty."

(The linotype man thought we meant "noodle" soup, and we had a dickens of a time getting needle soup from his type-setting machine.)

Our old friend Big Bill Taft, says: "Sometimes a slight error may have momentous consequences. A friend of mine went into a restaurant and ordered noodle soup. In the very first spoonful he discovered a needle."

"George," he cried to the waiter, 'come here. See what I found in the soup. A needle.'

George examined the needle, critically and grinned:

"Dat's all right, suh, just a little mistake, suh, just a mere typographical error. Dat needle should have been a noodle, suh!"

He was a "character" who had given the parish much trouble one way and another. The rector, meeting him quiet and thoughtful in the street one morning, said, "I was very glad to see you at the prayer-meeting last night, John."

Replied John: "Oh, that's where I was, then."—London "Blighty."

A Boston man who was passing the night at a hotel in a Southern town told the colored porter he wanted to be called early in the morning. The porter replied: "Say, boss, Ah reckon yo' ain't familiar with these heah modern inventions. When yo' wants to be called in de mawnin' all yo' has to do is jest to press de button at de head of yo' bed. Den we comes up an' calls you."—Boston "Transcript."

Paul Armstrong tells of a friend of his, an exceedingly deaf man, who was being introduced to a young woman. The young woman was pretty, but she had a strange name. Her name was Dinglefugle.

"Mr. Smith," said the mutual acquaintance, "this is Miss Dinglefugle."

The deaf man cupped his hand behind his ear.

"Please pardon me," he said, "but I'm hard of hearing. What did you say the name was?"

"Miss Dinglefugle."

"I'm awfully sorry," murmured the afflicted one with a strained and puzzled look in his eye, "but I haven't caught it yet."

The other man raised his voice to a shout: "Miss Dinglefugle!" he blared.

Resignedly, hopelessly the deaf man shook his head.

"It's no use," he said; "sounds like Dinglefugle to me."—St. Louis "Christian Advocate."

Bizzy—Say, you always seem to have good-looking office girls. Where do you find them?

Boddie—usually in the rear office arranging their hair.—London Blighty.

Patient Parent—Well, child, what on earth's the matter now?

Young Hopeful (who has been bathing with his bigger brother)—Willy dropped the towel in the water and he's dried me wetter than I was before.—The Passing Show (London).

When you save first and spend afterwards, you trade something you will never miss for something you are sure to want.

MISCELLANEOUS

JUSTICE.

It is not right that we should have to fight,
For the things we actually need;
To struggle along from dawn to dawn,
To satiate the profiteer's greed.

It is not fair and no equity's there,
That compels this continual strife;
For a relative wage and a chance to engage,
In all that goes to make life.

There is a reason you know, and it's likely to grow,
Until it covers this earth like a pall;
It will stifle at birth the capitalist's mirth,
That is Justice for one and for all.

—J. G. Nantz.

Former Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo says that Government operation of the railroads of the country was a big factor in winning the war, and he furnishes documentary evidence to prove his assertions. Greedy financiers of the country have been putting forth desperate efforts to make it appear that Government operation was a failure because expenses were greatly increased. Of course winning of the war cost something and in this respect the railroads had to bear their share of the cost in increased expense, but that fact is no argument against Government operation or Government ownership and operation. The American people will not be willing to concede failure until a fair trial has been given under normal conditions. Opponents of Government ownership do not want to permit any such trial and are now frantic in their efforts to prevent it.

CARPENTERS HOLD ANNUAL PICNIC.

California Park will be the scene next Sunday, July 20, 1919, of the Carpenters' reunion and game tournament, under the auspices of the Bay Counties Council of Carpenters, comprising more than 32 local unions of carpenters in San Francisco, Alameda, San Mateo, Marin and Contra Costa counties.

One of the greatest programs ever attempted at a carpenters' picnic in California will be presented, and the day should be crowded with healthful enjoyment and exciting sports. There will be games for the young and old; dancing also will be one of the main features. Supervisor Charles A. Nelson heads the committee of arrangements, and estimates that at least 10,000 will attend the picnic.

P. H. McCarthy, president of the State Building Trades Council, will be the president of the day, and will deliver an address. Mayor James Rolph, Jr., will be honorary president of the day.

Luke Rivera will be floor manager; J. McPherson will be chairman of the law and order committee; Thomas Westoby will be chairman of the refreshment committee; John J. Swanson will be chairman of the games committee; Wm. H. Noe will be chairman of the gate committee; H. N. McLean will be chairman of admission committee.

The following have been appointed as committee of arrangements: Supervisor Charles A. Nelson, chairman; N. H. McLean, secretary; P. H. McCarthy, Luke Rivera, Fred P. Nicholas, Walter H. Drysdale, Fred H. Fewster, John J. Hughes, Francis McNamara, Thomas Hurst, John J. Swanson, Geo. R. Newsom, W. H. Beamis, E. C. Carter, Wm. H. Nolan, Z. J. Montgomery, John Cliff, H. Ryan, J. Pendergast, John Lofthouse.

Boats leave San Francisco for Sausalito every half hour commencing at 8:45 a. m., thence by electric train to California Park. Admission to the park is 25 cents.

FALSE COUNSEL OF SUPER-RADICALS.

By W. J. Ghent,

Of American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.
(Written especially for Labor Clarion.)

Boudoir Bolsheviks, parlor revolutionists and super-radicals generally are fond of giving what may be called "get-wise" advice to the working class. It is the sort of advice prompted by a sense of the possession of superior wisdom and by a gracious willingness to illumine the benighted. It is all bad advice, though some of it, naturally enough, is more absurd than the rest. One stock precept of the super-radicals to the workers is to judge all measures, men and things by the attitude of the capitalists. If the capitalists favor a thing, the workers should oppose it; if the capitalists disapprove a thing the workers should support it.

Let us see how the rule works. Doubtless most capitalists are in favor of the public school system. The workers should therefore oppose it. Capitalists generally are in favor of sanitation, fire prevention, good roads, reclamation and forest conservation. All these things should therefore be rejected by the workers. Most capitalists doubtless favor the multiplication table, Roberts' (or some other authority's) rules of order, Hoyle's injunction against trumping a partner's ace; and probably they all give at least a discriminatory and selective approval to the Ten Commandments. The workers should therefore have nothing to do with any of these things. Presumably all capitalists are more or less opposed to floods, tornadoes, and pestilence. Therefore the workers should favor these visitations.

It's a poor rule that doesn't work both ways. This rule is so poor that it doesn't even work one way. Capitalists in the lump may be a bad lot. Some of them unquestionably are so. But it happens that all of them are human beings, moved by just about the same motives as move the rest of us. They follow their economic interests, as most other folk do; and often these economic interests are anti-social. But what the super-radicals never take the trouble to think about is the fact that outside the economic field, outside the stress and struggle for profits, the interest of the capitalist are identical with the interests of everybody else, including the super-radical. Though at sword's points on questions of wages and conditions, wage worker and capitalist may, on all broad human questions, naturally and rightly share identical views. On the safeguarding of peace, the advancement of the arts, the protection of the weak, the succor of distress, there is no such thing as a class attitude. In the outburst of humanitarian feeling these last five years which brought us, as a people, first to the relief of the despoiled peoples of Europe, and second to a participation in the war for democracy, both capitalist and wage worker showed equal devotion. Callousness of heart and perverseness of mind were shown only by the super-radicals, who gave no aid, but spent their time in futile and obstructive chatter.

The League of Nations, say the super-souls of the coteries, is favored by the capitalists and therefore should be opposed by the workers. Probably most capitalists favor it; they do so, however, not as capitalists but as human beings who believe in the safeguarding of peace. From exactly the same standpoint every wage worker should also give it his ardent support. Nothing is to be gained by listening to the clatter of the super-radicals. The war, with the questions growing out of it, has wrought havoc with their mentalities; and they have eagerly rushed into every extravagance of social wrong-headedness. A safe rule is to reject all counsel that comes from them. They may sometimes be on the right side of some question; but the contingency is remotely improbable.

COUNCIL ENDORSES HINDU PROTEST.

The San Francisco Labor Council, with one dissentient, adopted the report of its Law and Legislative Committee on last Friday night recommending the adoption of Street Railway Employees' Union No. 518 resolution protesting against the deportation of seven Hindus, accused or convicted of violating the neutrality laws of the United States during the war by promoting anti-British propaganda.

Daniel C. Murphy, president of the California State Federation of Labor; Chairman Emil Buehrer of the Law and Legislative Committee; Theodore Johnson, legal adviser to the Council and numerous other delegates strongly endorsed the report. The lone dissentient was Delegate Wilson of the Electricians.

The committee report recommended that "as the offense for which they may be punished is a purely political one, we recommend that the Council endorse the purport of the Streetcar Men's resolution and telegraph to Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson, requesting him to exercise leniency in the cases of Gopal Singh and his fellow countrymen and prevent the deportation of these aliens, now enjoying political asylum in the United States."

Discussing the new immigration law during the last session of the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers stated:

"No immigration law, passed by Congress, should deny the right of asylum to foreigners guilty of political offenses. The American labor movement has always stood for the right of asylum for political offenders. It is true of Mexican refugees, of Irish refugees, of Polish and Russian refugees."

He further reminded the delegates of the favorable action taken on June 18th, when the convention ordered a rigid investigation of the proposed deportation of seven Hindus accused of political offenses against the continuance of British rule in India.

AMENDMENT PROTESTED.

Organized labor of San Francisco is making protests to California Congressmen against the amendment of Congressman Good of Iowa, to the Nolan bill, which provides for a minimum wage of \$3 a day for Federal employees. The Good amendment would endanger the good expected from the Nolan bill by decreasing the salaries of many who would be helped by the bill if enacted.

LABOR TO CO-OPERATE.

Labor of San Francisco will co-operate with the city and various organizations in the great welcome to the fleet that is to be stationed on the Pacific Coast with the chief headquarters in the port of San Francisco. Secretary O'Connell of the Labor Council has been appointed to represent labor on the committee in charge of arrangement for the welcome.

BUY W. S. S.

Give the graduate a good start in life with War Savings Stamps.



VISIT THE LARGEST HARDWARE STORE IN THE MISSION—

Wolfe Lumber & Hardware Co.

19th and Folsom Sts.

Phone Mission 38

Automobile Accessories**MAZDA LAMPS FORD PARTS**

SKAT, 3 CANS FOR 25c

SPECIAL HUNTING LICENSE

FULL LINE—Crescent Wrenches, Moulder Tools, Starrett Tools

WE HAVE ADDED A COMPLETE LINE OF SURE EDGE CUTLERY

FISHING LICENSE

FISHING TACKLE

SALMON EGGS 35c.

Phone Market 3285

P. BENEDETTI, Manager

UNION FLORIST

Formerly of 25 Fourth Street

Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices
Orders Promptly Attended to

3617 SIXTEENTH STREET

NEAR MISSION STREET

OrpheumO'FARRELL STREET
Bet. Powell and Stockton
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

GRACE LA RUE

The International Star of Song

CLIFFORD & WILLS, "At Jasper Junction";
DEIRO, The Original Master of the Piano Accor-
dion; HARRY HINES, "The 58th Variety"; THEO-
DORE BEFEKI, From the Imperial Russian Ballet,
Assisted by Sofia Scherer and Lorraine Marie
Wise, in Character and Classical Dances; EDDIE
JANIS & RENE CHAPLOW, in "Music Hath
Charms"; THREE JAHNS, European Equilibrists;
HEARST WEEKLY; TAYLOR GRANVILLE &
LAURA PIERPONT IN "AN AMERICAN ACE."

Evening Prices, 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

Matinee Prices (Except Saturdays, Sundays and
Holidays) 15c, 25c, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70

THE STANDARD SINCE 1884

"Lundstrom"**HATS**

UNION MADE AND MADE HERE

First in Quality

First in Style

STORES1126 Market
605 Kearny2640 Mission
26 Third

Factory, 1114 Mission

**FURNITURE
DRAPERIES****CARPETS****STOVES
BEDDING**

on the

Easiest Terms**EASTERN
OUTFITTING CO.**

1017 Market Street, Above Sixth

We Give and Redeem American Trading
Stamps.**Square Deal****Godeau Funeral Service**

A San Francisco firm using California ma-
terials and employing San Franciscans—a
friend to the laboring man when he needs a
friend. Independent of the Trust.

SAVES YOU ONE-HALF TRUST PRICES

Julius S. Godeau

Undertaker and Embalmer

41 VAN NESS AVE. PHONE MARKET 711

REVEALS LENINE TERROR.

By J. G. Phelps Stokes.

John A. Embry, American Consul at Omsk, the capital of the Kolchak government, has just arrived in New York from Siberia and Eastern Russia. The tale he tells of Bolshevik atrocities in Eastern Russia is more horrible, if that were possible, than anything published heretofore. Of the Bolshevik entry into Ufa, in Eastern Russia, last November, he writes: "The so-called Extraordinary Commission on Investigation was given the power to put to death any man, woman or child suspected of being opposed to Bolshevism. . . . All who were known to be against Bolshevism or who were suspected of being against it were taken that night (the night that the Bolsheviks entered the town)—into the public square and executed. . . . In every case the condemned were denied trial of any sort. . . ."

"A day or two after we arrived at Ufa our attention was attracted by crowds of people journeying in the direction of large patch of woods. These persons, I discovered, were the relatives and friends of scores of men, women and children who had met death, or had disappeared during the Bolshevik control. The snows which had covered the ground during the winter had begun to melt, and melting disclosed the secret of the disappearance of scores of innocent people, among them women and girls, the latter of tender years. The Bolsheviks had taken these people from their homes and then driven them into the woods and murdered them. They were executed at short range, their bodies being horribly mangled, and in some instances their skulls were crushed in with clubs. Here I have a picture that shows twenty of these corpses, among them that of a 17-year-old girl. This picture I myself took in the woods near Ufa. Here is another picture that shows another batch of unfortunates whose only offense was anti Bolshevism and whose death sentences were executed in the woods on the Ufa front.

"At what was once the Ufa High School I talked with a woman who had been a teacher there when the Bolsheviks entered. When the Bolsheviks came they lined up all the boys, the little ones as well as the big ones, and questioned them as to their sympathies. All who were not killed were put to work of the most menial kind, and the larger boys, against whom there was suspicion that they might be anti-Bolshevist and therefore soon eligible for service under Admiral Kolchak, were taken out and shot.

"The girls in the school were ordered to serve in the barracks of the Bolshevik soldiers, their taskmasters cursing and beating those who were not blessed with good looks. As for the good-looking girls, to use the words of their former teacher, they 'suffered insults of the most horrible nature.' She was too modest to go into details, but we who heard understood.

"Another town that suffered in a degree that no words can describe was Ossa, a city of about 30,000 inhabitants. Ossa was also in the territory liberated from Lenine-Trotsky domination by Kolchak. There again the melting snows disclosed a terrible and heart-breaking story. In Ufa the number of murdered people, whose fate was established when the snows melted, was not more than 200, but in Ossa the number was more than 2,000 and a photograph record of this atrocity was made by Colonel Eeusler of the American Red Cross. Just substitute the name Ossa for Ufa and you will know what happened in the former city before Kolchak reclaimed it.

"Kurgan is a city of perhaps 35,000 people. It, too, was one of the cities liberated by the Kolchak advance. I officially know it to be a

fact that while in control of that city the Bolsheviks murdered at one time—that is, at a single wholesale execution—more than 1,500 citizens of that place.

"The offenses against God and man committed in the city of Ossa were so numerous and so correspondingly terrible that the man or woman who has been so fortunate as not to see what I have seen must find it almost impossible to believe, but the story is true.

"Bugulma is another of the liberated cities, and in that city the record of the Bolsheviks is more than 1,200 persons murdered and no man knows how many others subjected to cruelties and outrages, besides which execution, even in the Bolshevik manner of doing things, would be merciful. I might also tell you of the terrible sufferings, of the executions that took place in Petropavlovsk and scores of other cities and towns that have been rescued from 'the terror' by the forces under Kolchak."

The "truth about Russia" is being disclosed none too soon.

MURPHY ELECTED TO BOARD.

Daniel C. Murphy has been elected a member of the executive board of the Labor Council to the vacancy created by the resignation of Thomas Blight of the Warehouse and Cereal Workers' Union, who accepted a position as manager in a warehouse and resigned from his union because of the union rule governing such cases.

NON-UNION OFFER SPURNED.

'Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers' Union report that the non-union employers have offered to grant an increase of 10 per cent in wages, with the understanding that the union will not be recognized. The members have been on strike in these shops for over two months for an increase of 15 per cent in wages and the union shop. The offer has been refused and the workers are determined to stay out until the demands in their entirety have been won. The unions of the city are furnishing funds to those out who have not obtained other positions.

You Have an Advertising Message for the Public

TELL IT NOW U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Never were the people—the buying public—more ready and able to buy than they are today.

There is no scarcity of money. The purchasing power of America today is greater than in all history. The field for new and greater business development is here. Advertising is the certain, quick, and economical method of developing your business.

When you put the power of advertising promotion and its great economies back of your own business, you are also spreading the spirit of optimism and good will.

The U. S. Department of Labor urges all progressive merchants and manufacturers—in fact all who have anything to sell—to advertise now and take advantage of the great market which exists at this time.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

ROGER W. BABSON,
Director General, Information and Education Service.

W. B. WILSON,
Secretary.

Reach the Great Laboring Class through the columns of LABOR CLARION

Our National Advertising and that of 172 Official Labor Papers is handled through the
NATIONAL LABOR PRESS ASSOCIATION
Murray Building, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Act now and ask our representative for details of the strongest advertising power in America. The Local Labor Press of the United States is one gigantic unit to reach the organized wage-earner.



Vaults open 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

PROTECT YOUR VALUABLES

Why take the risk of losing your deeds, insurance policies, notes and valuables when at a small rental per year these papers can be kept with absolute security in

OUR SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

Ground Floor.

Boxes, \$4.00 per Year.

Safe Deposit Department
THE MISSION BANK

Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held July 11, 1919.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers—Secretary O'Connell excused; Delegate Mullen appointed secretary pro tem.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Cooks No. 44—A. J. Van Bibber, Emil Buehrer, John Hawkins, Arthur Dodge, Chris. C. Haugaard, Arthur Snellgrove. Steam Engineers—V. Howard, H. J. Mitchell, W. R. Towne, H. E. Hunt, G. E. Rassmussen, Francis Parker. Molders—John I. Nolan, J. E. Dillon, John O. Walsh, W. R. Burton, Frank Brown. Federal Employees—Geo. J. Harris, Don R. Jacks, F. W. Lynch, additional delegates. Ladies' Garment Workers—Morris Jaffie, Frank Gilbert, Rubin Itzkowitz, I. H. Greenberg. Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Wm. Bragg, vice Sam Buskirk. Retail Clerks 432—D. J. Sheehan, vice Geo. James. Shoe Clerks 410—F. A. O'Brien, H. B. Harpold, Ed. Caple. Egg Inspectors—D. W. Scott, E. L. Washburn. Butchers 115—D. J. Murray, M. S. Maxwell, E. Paule, Wm. Hird. Pile Drivers—J. D. Barnes, Don Cameron, Martin Zehler, A. L. McDonald, Dan Kain, W. K. Shaw. Cigar Makers—H. Knobel, R. Ricker. Sugar Workers—Chas. Meinert, W. R. Field. Blacksmiths and Helpers—F. J. McLaughlin, additional delegate. Laundry Workers No. 26—Chas. Childs, Anna Brown, Kitty Deery, Nellie Victor, Emma O'Keefe, George Macklin, M. A. Peterson, Earl Young, Mrs. M. Carson, Chas. Lineger. Delegates seated.

Application for Affiliation—From Sausage Makers' Union, application for affiliation and credentials for George Link. On motion, same was referred to the Organizing Committee.

Communications—Filed—From the following unions, inclosing donations for the Telephone Operators and Trunk Makers: Riggers and Stevedores, Stable Employees, Egg Inspectors, Ladies' Garment Workers, Coopers, Waiters, Garment Cutters, Stage Employees, Pile Drivers, Beer Bottlers, Warehouse and Cereal Workers, Hatters, Waitresses, Butchers 508, street Carmen, Cigarmakers, Garment Workers, Typographical, Marine Gasoline Engineers, Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40, Watchmen, Retail Clerks, Shoe Clerks, Bakers 24, Engineers and Draftsmen, Steam Shovelmen, Ferryboatmen's Union, Trackmen, Cooks, Janitors, Teamsters, Milk Drivers, Office Employees, Upholsterers, Horseshoers, Stationary Firemen, Barbers, Laundry Drivers, Machinists, Ship Caulkers, Molders, Retail Drivers. From Commercial Telegraphers, acknowledging receipt of \$205. From Woodlawn Cemetery Association, with reference to the price of graves, etc. From Commercial Telegraphers, thanking Council and affiliated unions for their moral and financial support. From Cemetery Employees' Union, thanking the Council and the Secretary for their assistance during the strike. From Congressmen Nolan, Kahn and Hersman, with reference to the Sundry Civil bill, sufficient appropriation for the Department of Labor and the retention of the railroads.

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scale of Butchers 115. Wage scale of Moving Picture Operators. From Janitors Union, with reference to the unfair attitude of the American Building Maintenance Co. From Boilermakers' Union No. 6, with reference to the foodstuffs the Government has on hand. Wage scale of Butchers 508. Wage scale of Sugar Workers' Union. Request for a boycott on Hoyt's doughnut factories from Waitresses' Union. Com-

munication from Boilermakers No. 6 and Molders No. 164, calling attention to sale of food products by U. S. Government and asking Council to devise plan for the purchase of some for benefit of trade unionists.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Resolutions introduced by Delegate Johnson, with reference to the hoarding of food products, dairy products, goods, wearing apparel.

Referred to Secretary—From the Motion Picture Welfare Committee, stating that the Secretary of the Council had been appointed a member of its publicity committee. Communication from the Legislative Reference Library of Madison, Wis., asking for certain information. From the League to Enforce Peace, asking Council to inform our Representatives in Congress as to the attitude of the Council with reference to the League of Nations.

Referred to Label Section—From the Web-Smiley Neckwear Company, calling attention to union-made neckwear, suspenders, belts, garters, hosiery and arm bands. From Union Label Trades Department, with reference to a persistent demand for the union label, card and button. From the International Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, relative to the unfair firm of John F. Jelke Butterine Co. of Chicago, Ill. From Metal Polishers' Union, inclosing two circular letters dealing with the unfair firms of Hoke Manufacturing Co. and the Home Stove Company of Indianapolis, Ind.

Requests Complied With—From Metal Polishers' International Union Publicity Department, requesting Council to appoint a committee to visit local hardware merchants requesting them if they are handling the Gilchrist products to write Mr. Gilchrist, 236 Bank street, Newark, N. J., acquainting him with the fact that a large number of their patrons are union men and are desirous of him coming to an early settlement with the union polishers of Newark, N. J. From the War Camp Community Service, requesting co-operation and inviting a representative to attend meeting to be held Tuesday evening, July 15th, at 8 o'clock. Telegram presented by the Federal Employees' Union, relative to the Good amendment pending before Congress, and requesting Council to wire our Representative stating the attitude of this Council regarding said amendment.

Communication from the California State Federation of Labor, relative to a petition for referendum of Senate Bill No. 493 and known as the Irwin Irrigation District Bill, and requesting Council to give same all the publicity possible. Moved, that the request contained be indorsed; carried.

Resolutions were introduced by Delegate Mullen, with reference to free text-books and requesting that the free text-books be given to every foreign-born student in the public schools of the United States and not be limited in its distribution to the candidates for citizenship, and further, that Congress should amend the Naturalization Law so as to accomplish this purpose. Moved, that the resolutions be indorsed. Amendment, to refer to the law and legislative committee; amendment lost and the motion carried.

Reports of Unions—Glass Bottle Blowers—Automatic machines installed; employers want men to stand all loss; union agrees to a 10 per cent loss; charter revoked by International; re-

quested Council to investigate. Retail Delivery Drivers—Jewelry Tea Company still unfair. Laundry Workers—Have signed agreement with employers. Street Carmen—Are opposed to a six cent fare. Barbers—Requested a demand for their card on Third street. Riggers and Stevedores—Have levied an assessment of 25 cents per week for telephone operators; employers in favor of a National Industrial Council, its purpose is to regulate wages and working conditions. Boilermakers—Reported 1000 men out in San Pedro.

Label Section—Minutes printed in the Labor Clarion.

Executive Committee—Meeting of June 30, 1919—Committee recommended indorsement of the Wage Scale of Laundry Workers' Union. Recommended indorsement of the Water Workers' wage scale, subject to the regulations governing indorsements by the Council. Recommended that the controversy between the Helbing Hat Co. and the Cap Makers' Union remain as it is until the return of Secretary O'Connell. From the Grocery Clerks' Union, with reference to one of its members working on Washington's Birthday; the matter was laid over until the union has an opportunity to act on this recommendation. Recommended that the Coun-

Herman's Hats

UNION MADE

2396 Mission Street at Twentieth

SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

Union-Made

CLOTHING

Cor. Sixth & Market Agents CARHARTT OVERALLS

The San Francisco Savings and Loan Society

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

Savings 526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO Commercial

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

Mission Branch, Mission and 21st Sts.
Park-Presidio Dist. Branch, Clement and 7th Ave.
Haight St. Branch, Haight and Belvedere Sts.
JUNE 30, 1919.

Assets	\$60,509,192.14
Deposits	57,122,180.22
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,387,011.92
Employees' Pension Fund	306,852.44

OFFICERS:

John A. Buck, President; George Tourny, Vice-Pres. and Manager; A. H. R. Schmidt, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; E. T. Kruse, Vice-President; William Hermann, Assistant Cashier; A. H. Muller, Secretary; Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretary; Goodfellow, Eells, Moore & Orrick, General Attorneys.
Board of Directors—John A. Buck, George Tourny, E. T. Kruse, A. H. R. Schmidt, I. N. Walter, Hugh Goodfellow, A. Haas, E. N. Van Bergen, Robert Dollar, E. A. Christenson, L. S. Sherman.



James R. Sorensen
Jeweler and Watchmaker

Sorensen Co.

Phone Kearny 2017

THE POPULAR PRICE JEWELRY STORE

715 MARKET STREET, Above Third Street, San Francisco

JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS

All Watch Repairing Guaranteed for Two Years

oil declare its intention of levying a boycott on the Tivoli Cafe, 56 Eddy street. Brothers McDonald, Batkin and Kane were present representing the telephone operators and electrical workers and explained conditions; the secretary was instructed to request all unions to levy an assessment to assist these unions now on strike. Minutes of Meeting July 7, 1919—Communication received from Cap Makers' Union, stating it would not abide by the agreement reached by the Executive Committee, Cap Makers' representative and the Helbing Hat Company relative to the existing controversy with the said firm. The secretary was instructed to notify the Cap Makers' Union to be represented at the next meeting of the committee. The request of the Retail Drivers was considered and the secretary was instructed to notify the manager of the Great Western Tea Company to come to the next meeting of the Council. The sub-committee dealing with the Council's interest in the strike of the Electrical Workers was instructed to act in conjunction with the International Union in any matter requested. Brother Desepte of the Grocery Clerks appeared before the committee on the matter of the Pickering Grocery and requested that final action be laid over one week. Mr. Camaches, proprietor of the Hausslers Theatre on Fillmore street, appeared before the committee and requested that the boycott against the place be lifted. Committee recommended that the matter be referred to the Moving Picture Operators' Union. Committee from the Laundry Workers' Union appeared before the committee in relation to its demand for \$4.00 per week increase, and gave notice that a strike might be necessary. The President was empowered to appoint a committee to assist the Laundry Workers in gaining their demands. Recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the Tivoli Cafe. Messrs. Rosenberg and Franklin, representing a firm contracting for janitorial work, appeared before the committee protesting against certain provisions of the Janitors' agreement and wage scale. The Janitors were represented by Brothers Matheson, Carr, Robinson and Spencer; the question was dealt with in detail and the understanding was reached that the firm and representatives of the union would hold a further conference on the subject. Reports of committee concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—In the matter of the resolution submitted by Carmen's Union, relative to Gopal Singh and other Hindus held by the Department of Labor for deportation to India, your committee recommends that the Council indorse the purport of the resolutions and telegraph to Wm. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, requesting him to exercise leniency in the cases of Gopal Singh and his countrymen and prevent the deportation of these aliens now enjoying political asylum in the United States. Report concurred in.

Report of Delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention—Delegate Murphy read his report of the proceedings of the convention. Moved, that the same be printed in the Labor Clarion; carried.

The Chair appointed a Labor Day Committee, which committee will meet next Saturday evening at the Labor Temple.

New Business—Chapter 224-226, relating to injunctions, were referred to the Law and Legislative Committee to report on effect of newly amended statutes.

Nominations—Delegate D. C. Murphy was placed in nomination for a member of the Executive Committee. Secretary cast ballot, Bro. Murphy elected.

New Business—It was announced that Brother Sunscheimer, representing the International Cigarmakers, will address the Council next Friday evening.

Receipts—Total receipts, \$3801.25. **Expenses**—\$3170.50.

Adjourned at 11 p. m.

Fraternally yours,

JAS. W. MULLEN, Secretary, pro tem.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

STAY AWAY FROM LOS ANGELES.

About a month ago a manufacturer of this city locked out our union men working in his shop. He did this in violation of the agreement which exists between us. They were out two weeks, when he asked the union to arbitrate. At first we refused, because he is directly responsible for the trouble. Pressure was brought to bear, and we reconsidered our previous decision and consented to arbitrate.

The manufacturers lost the case, but even then they failed to comply with the decision of the umpire. Their attention was called to this breach of faith, but still they did not comply. A strike was therefore called in the entire trade.

The manufacturers sought the U. S. mediator to intervene, claiming they did not know what the strike was called for. The mediator got us together, and then and there they consented to grant the award the next day. The following day they complained that we also violated the agreement, and asked us to present our grievance in writing. This we did. They sneered at what we presented, and asked whether it was all. We informed them that it was not. The next day we presented the affidavits of ten members who were working under the scale. The Association asked time to answer these charges. This was granted, but they failed to answer even one—no, still better, they did not even attempt to answer them, but talked of the new agreement. This was satisfactory to us. They, however, wanted us to return to work before they would take up the matter. We submitted this to our members, but they unanimously rejected it. Their decision was not to return to work until the new agreement was signed. Therefore, we wish to request all union men to stay away from the city of Los Angeles—pay no attention to advertisements or agents who may try to influence you to come here.

They are taking all the negroes they can get. These people are pretty hard to handle because of the prejudice which exists. They can, however, do us very little harm, and are very inefficient. The purpose is to use them as strike-breakers. This we are confident they cannot do.

So stay away and persuade other to do likewise!

STRIKE COMMITTEE,
GARMENT WORKERS.

THE BOULEVARD QUESTION.

That the Spring Valley Water Company takes the same stand as our City Engineer and many other interested parties with regard to the routing of the Skyline Boulevard, is the statement made by S. P. Eastman, vice-president and general manager of the company.

Eastman states that the company is strongly in favor of this projected scenic road from San Francisco to Santa Cruz, and agrees with M. M. O'Shaughnessy and other authorities that it should follow the easterly, not the westerly route through San Mateo County.

The westerly route has been pronounced impracticable from an engineering standpoint, and on account of its grades.

"Besides," says Eastman, "the westerly route would greatly increase the fire hazard and the problem of sanitation in the Spring Valley watershed. This boulevard would be as crowded every Sunday as the other San Mateo County boulevards are now. A heavy burden of policing would be inevitable, and at that, I do not believe we could protect the watershed properly."

No route has yet been decided on, but it is believed that, insofar as that portion of the Skyline Boulevard which traverses the Spring Valley lakes region is concerned, the final decision will take into consideration the absolute necessity of protecting San Francisco's water supply from the danger of pollution, and the watershed from the hazard of fire.

BUY W. S. S.

Think in interest—your own interest—save and invest. War Savings Stamps pay 4 per cent interest, compounded quarterly.



XV

The Case of John Smith

John Smith has a tiny cottage. He uses very little water—about 100 cubic feet a month.

When flat rates were in effect, his bill was 25 cents a month.

Under meter rates he pays 24 cents for water plus 65 cents service charge—89 cents a month.

John Smith used to pay for water only—we served him for nothing.

There were about 2000 consumers in San Francisco who paid from 25 to 75 cents a month under the old flat rates. We served them at a loss.

On the other hand, some consumers paid more than they should. They paid enough more to make up our loss on those 2000.

Making a separate service charge has corrected all that inequality.

Of course, John Smith doesn't like to pay 89 cents a month instead of 25. But we assume that he's a fair-minded man, and doesn't expect to get water at a price so much below its cost that others must make up the loss.

Each consumer now pays his fair share. One does not carry another's burden.

SPRING VALLEY
WATER COMPANY

Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 302, Labor Temple,
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Park 7797.
Office Hours—11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

**LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.**

*Linotype Machines.
†Intertype Machines.
‡Linotype and Intertype.
§Simplex Machines.

- (72) Alexander, H. M.48 Third
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(1) Atlas Press, The.....112 Hyde
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission
(59) Beck Printing Co., H. L.....340 Sansome
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....140 Second
(89) Bolte, C. N.....440 Sansome
(196) Borgel & Downie.....370 Second
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N.....766 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market
(93) California Printing Co.....165 Jessie
(176) *California Press.....340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....1185 Church
(39) *Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second
(42) Cottle Printing Co.....3262 Twenty-second
(179) *Donaldson Publishing Co.....568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....59 McAllister
(46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....3459 Eighteenth
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....440 Sansome
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome
(75) Gille Co.....818 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....344 Kearny
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....565 Mission
(127) *Halle, R. H.....261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma
(60) *Hinton, W. M.....641 Stevenson
(150) *International Printing Co.....330 Jackson
(168) *Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
(84) Liberty Press.....25 Fremont
(23) *Majestic Press.....315 Hayes
(37) Marshall, J. C.....485 Pine
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....363 Clay
(206) *Moir Printing Company.....440 Sansome
(24) Monarch Printing Co.....1216 Mission
(48) Morris & Sheridan Co.....343 Front
(91) McNicoll, John R.....215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....25 Jessie
(32) *Norton, R. H.....5716 Geary
(52) Overland Publishing Co.....259 Minna
(104) Owl Printing Co.....565 Commercial
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market
(88) *Polyglot Printing Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
(143) *Progress Printing Co.....516 Mission
(34) Reuter Bros.....513 Valencia
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave.
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
(66) Roycroft Press.....461 Bush
(83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin
(145) *S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay
(63) *Telegraph Press.....69 Turk
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk
(187) *Town Talk Press.....88 First
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....1105 Mission
(35) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon
(43) Western Printing Co.....82 Second
(106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....350 Sansome
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

- (128) Barry, Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(205) Bowman & Pimley.....343 Front
(191) Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co.....442 Sansome
(210) Dever, Garrity Co.....515 Howard
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....560 Mission
(231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome
(221) Ingrisch, Louis L.....340 Sansome
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....440 Sansome
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market
(195) Stumm, E. C.....675 Stevenson
(168) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N.....766 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The...509-515 Howard
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....766 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(139) *Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
(8) *The Bulletin.....767 Market
(11) *Call and Post, The.....New Mtgmy. and Jessie
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(39) *Mission Enterprise.....3358 Twenty-second
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(81) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(52) *S. F. News Letter.....259 Minna
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission
(41) The Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay
(87) Twin Peaks Sentinel.....1185 Church
(38) *Vestkusten, Swedish.....30 Sharon

PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin

BADGES AND BUTTONS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N.....766 Mission

TICKET PRINTERS.

- (20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (197) Acme Photo-Engraving Co.....259 Minna
(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....53 Third
.....New Call Bldg., Annie and Jessie Sts.
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(31) Drummond, J. A.....245 Mission
(198) S. F. Photo-Engraving Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(209) Salter Bros.....118 Columbus Ave.
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

- (212) Hoffschneider Bros.....140 Second

STEEL DIE ENGRAVERS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N.....766 Mission

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Tobacco Company.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
Edison Theatre, 27 Powell.
Fairylend Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
Regent Theatre.
Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
S. F. Firemen's Band.
United Cigar Stores.
Washington Square Theatre.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Next Sunday, July 20th, the regular monthly meeting of the union will be held in Convention Hall of the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, at which time the scale committee will make a report as to the developments since the last meeting. The meeting will be called to order promptly at 1 o'clock, as there is a large amount of business to be transacted and some members must go to work on the early shifts on newspapers.

Secretary Michelson left the city last Monday on his annual vacation and will be gone two weeks roughing it in the country.

Mr. Huston, who was appointed to represent the Typographical Union at the meetings of the Industrial Relations Section of the Commonwealth Club, will probably outline the scope of the work undertaken by the section.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES.

The Allied Printing Trades Conference, to which has been invited representatives of all the printing trades unions of the State, will convene at 10 o'clock Monday morning, July 21, 1919, at the Hotel Oakland, Oakland, Cal.

In a communication sent out by Secretary M. T. Ayres, he states, in part: "The Conference will probably last three days. * * * Enthusiasm is running high; inquiries have been received from all over the State; never has so much interest been shown in any like movement of the printing industry in the West. Indications point to a large and enthusiastic conference."

UNION LABEL CRUSADE.

Secretary Schott of Bakers' Union No. 24 announces that a determined campaign is now in full swing to get the Bakers' union label on all bread and cakes in San Francisco. Unionists are requested to look for the label as it insures union products baked under sanitary conditions.

INTERCEDE FOR REFUGEES.

The Labor Council will wire Secretary of Labor Wilson asking that Godal Singh and his party of seven Hindu political refugees be not deported to India where it is believed that punishment of death awaits them. The men were convicted under the neutrality laws of the United States and have served their terms which were short ones. While the British authorities have not sought their deportation, it is feared that the Department of Labor intends to send them to their country. It is known that the British authorities want them. It is claimed that their only offense against the British government was advocating the freedom of India, and being members of the Hindustan Godar Society, which has been declared an unlawful society by the laws of India.

DRAFTSMEN HELP GIRLS.

An assessment of \$1 a month on each member has been voted by Draftsmen's Union to assist the telephone operators. One hundred dollars has been ordered forwarded immediately. Also \$10 has been voted the striking trunk, bag and suitcase workers.

BUY W. S. S.

Money must work to succeed. Put yours to work in War Savings Stamps.

Fleischmann's Yeast

ALWAYS DEPENDABLE
For Sale at All Grocers

THE TELEPHONE STRIKE.

The strike of the telephone employees is now in its fourth week and there has been little change in the situation locally, both the company officials and the workers standing the same position they stood a week ago. The tie-up is still complete and the business of the company paralyzed beyond its power to repair without meeting the conditions demanded by the workers.

However, there is a possibility that an early adjustment of the differences may be reached through negotiations going on at Washington between representatives of the Wire Control Board and the International Electrical Workers' Union. Telegraphic dispatches from the East say that agreements which are expected by Postoffice Department officials to bring to an end the telephone strike on the Pacific Coast were reached Wednesday at conferences in Washington between Chairman John Koons of the Wire Control Board and representatives of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Striking operators will return to work and increased wage scale will be made effective under the agreement, which also is understood to provide that the question of retroactive pay shall be referred to the Wire Control Board.

The agreement was endorsed by Miss Julia O'Connor, of Boston, president of the Telephone Operators' Union, and J. J. Purcell, a representative of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

G. M. De Vore, secretary of the executive committee of the strikers, issued a statement in connection with the announcement of the Postoffice Department in which he said:

"The terms under which the strikers return to work will be decided at a referendum of the Pacific Coast unions. It is a question of their acceptance of concessions made by the Wire Control Board and the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company. We are confident that additional concessions will be made."

Members of Local No. 283 of electrical workers employed in power plants in Oakland will walk out in a sympathetic strike July 31st unless the telephone strike has been settled "to the satisfaction of the unions" by that day, they decided at a meeting last Wednesday night.

A committee was appointed to attempt to organize power plant employees in the five States affected by the strike for similar action, it was announced. Representatives of the union said a sympathetic strike would tie up street car service and all industries dependent on electric power and would cut off all electric lights.

The union's action followed refusal of the power companies to cut off service to the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company.

THE LAND SHOW.

A miniature rice field, a cotton gin, a plant for dehydrated vegetables, are among the many exhibits planned to exploit some of California's major industries.

The planting of rice, the harvesting, along with a tiny mill, will tell the story of the rice industry in California.

Co-ordinate with the display of these commodities will be maps from the Department of Agriculture, showing further available lands for these products.

These are to be shown at the California Industries and Land Show, to be held at the Exposition Auditorium, San Francisco, under the auspices of the Home Industry League, October 4th to 19th.

BUY W. S. S.

There are two kinds of dollars—one that is never worth more than a hundred cents, and one that grows in value. When you put your money in War Savings Stamps you change your hundred-cent dollars into the kind that grow.

A WARNING.

Commissioner of Corporations E. C. Bellows has sounded a warning to the investing public of California against offers of stock sent through the mails from outside the State, promising extravagant returns on investments.

Alluring pamphlets are being flooded into the State by oil and mining companies operating outside California, and in almost every instance the companies are not authorized to offer their securities in this State, and sales thereof are in violation of the Corporate Securities Act, otherwise known as the Blue Sky Law.

Following is the Commissioner's warning, issued in a signed statement:

"The investing public should beware the flattering offers of stock promising extravagant returns sent by mail from points outside the State.

"One of the latest of these luring pamphlets to fall under the department's notice is from the Worth-Tarrant Oil Company of Fort Worth, Texas. The letter, which is signed by the president of the company, James A. Bluie, makes use of all the usual devices to trap the unwary—an imposing letterhead with references, a show of extreme caution in testing oil-bearing qualities of tracts before securing leases, urgent appeals to invest quickly to make certain of greater returns.

"If the Worth-Tarrant Oil Company were a regularly organized concern, doing a legitimate business, it would comply with the laws of this State, secure the necessary permit and place its stock in the hands of agents resident in this State. But to do this, it must submit to a full investigation of its assets and liabilities, methods of operation, prospects, and the reputation of its officials and agents. That it has not done so is presumptive evidence that its affairs will not bear the spot-light of publicity, and California investors are warned to keep their money out of investments that have not passed the review of the State Corporation Department."

BLOW TO FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.

An amendment to the Nolan minimum wage bill for Federal employees, offered by Representative Good of Iowa Wednesday, July 9th, and adopted in Committee of the Whole, by a vote of 74 to 45, if agreed to by the House itself, will deliver a serious blow to the thousands of Government workers in the salary grades between \$900 and \$1080. The Good amendment provides that wherever the Nolan minimum wage of \$3 per day or \$1080 per year applies, the \$240 temporary increase granted by the last Congress as an addition to all salaries of \$2500 or less shall be considered a part of the base pay.

The effect of this is to deny to the employees receiving between \$900 and \$1080 at least a part of the \$240 increase. That is to say, the \$900 employee, who since July 1 has been receiving the \$240 increase, or \$1140 per year, and who should under the Nolan bill as reported by the House Labor Committee have his base pay raised to \$1080, with the \$240 increase still coming to him, will continue to receive only \$1140, instead of the \$1320 he should otherwise expect. The \$1000 employee, who with the \$240 increase now has a salary of \$1240, will continue to receive just that amount, instead of receiving, under the Nolan bill, \$1080 as his base pay, with an addition of \$240, or a total of \$1320.

The Nolan bill came up in the House Wednesday, July 9th, was devoted for several hours in Committee of the Whole. Representative Nolan, immediately upon the adoption of the vote on the Good amendment, moved that the Committee rise, and the House shortly thereafter adjourned. The bill will come up again July 16th, but the House itself, in regular session, must vote upon the entire measure before it can become a law.

Phone Market 5725

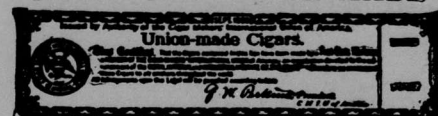
UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices
3881 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco**CAN'T BUST 'EM**
OVERALLS & PANTSUNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE

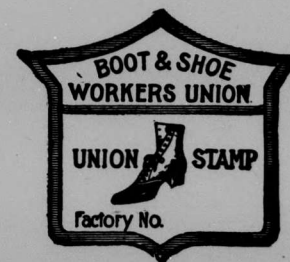


BLUE LABEL CIGARS

Phone Market 2355

Yosemite Beer on
Draught**JOHN WIESE**FINE WINES AND BEERS
Strictly Union Conditions

3036 16th St., above Mission San Francisco

Demand the Union LabelON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTO ENGRAVINGIf a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.Named shoes are frequently made in
Non-union factories**DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE**No matter what its name, unless it
bears a plain and readable impression
of**This UNION STAMP**All shoes without the **UNION STAMP**
are always Non-Union.Do not accept any excuse for Absence
of the **UNION STAMP**.**BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION**
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.Collis Lovely,
Pres.Chas. L. Baine,
Sec.-Treas.

Every Man, Woman and Child Should
Know About Our
Clearance Sale



**Buy Your Foot Wear Now—
Buy Promptly—Buy a Year's Supply**

**PRICES ARE GOING TO BE
TOP-HIGH THIS FALL**

*Scarcity of Leather—Advance in
Wages means that Shoe Prices
will be Dollars Higher in all Grades of Shoes*

WE HAVE SHOES FOR YOU—FOR THE WIFE—FOR THE CHILDREN
EVERY PAIR YOU BUY MEANS DOLLARS SAVED

SEE OUR WINDOWS

OPEN
EVERY
SATURDAY
FROM
8:30 TO 6

B. KATSEHINSKI
Philadelphia Shoe Co
825 MARKET STREET **525 FOURTEENTH ST.**
SAN FRANCISCO **OAKLAND**

OPEN
EVERY
SATURDAY
FROM
8:30 TO 6

ORPHEUM.

Grace La Rue, who will head the Orpheum bill next week, is one of vaudeville's greatest and most popular stars. She is an artist to the tips of her fingers and an international favorite. Miss La Rue possesses the voice of a prima donna and the histrionic ability of a dramatic star. Miss La Rue brings with her new songs and most delightful entertainment may be anticipated from her efforts. Jack Clifford and Miriam Wills will present their inimitable skit, "At Jasper Junction," in which Mr. Clifford displays his marvelous versatility by impersonating an ancient rural station agent and a drug fiend. Miss Wills assists him most materially and is in pleasant evidence as the live passenger in a dead town. Deiro, the original master of the piano-acordion, is one of the most popular stars on the Orpheum Circuit. For his coming engagement he announces an entirely new program. Theodore Bekefi, who for six years was a member of the imperial ballet, Petrograd, will appear in character and classical dances. He will have the assistance of Sofia Scherer and Lorraine Marie Wise, terpsichoreans of splendid reputation. Harry Hines will let loose in a new monologue; Eddie Janis and Renee Chaplow will vary the numbers in their delightful musical act, "Music Hath Charms." The Jahns will perform marvelous equilibristic feats and Taylor Granville and Laura Pierpont will repeat their tremendous success in the thrilling patriotic melodrama, "An American Ace."

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES GAIN.

The membership of Federal Employees' Union No. 1 of this city, the first one of its kind in the American labor movement, is rapidly increasing. Three additional delegates have been elected to the Labor Council and the total is now seven. Since the formation of this organization a few years ago a sufficient number of Federal employees' unions have been formed throughout the country to secure a national charter from the American Federation.

DRIVERS SEEK INCREASE.

A new wage schedule has been adopted by Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union No. 256, calling for a weekly wage for drivers of single towel, supply and office wagons of \$30 and for double wagons and automobiles \$35. The men are now receiving rates ranging from \$85 to \$100 a month. Inside drivers are requesting a commission advance from 15 to 20 per cent. Outside drivers receiving 35 per cent are not asking for any change. Business Agent James Morrison announces that \$150 was voted to the telephone operators at the last meeting and an assessment of 50 cents a week was levied upon all members for the same purpose.

TRANSMISSION LINE COMPUTATION.

F. E. Pernot, assistant professor of electrical engineering in the University of California, describes the extension of the step-by-step method of transmission line computation in an engineering publication of eight pages just issued by the University of California Press.

Professor Pernot's scheme of calculation, it is stated, is of value in such cases as that of the design of loadings for long circuits, or of artificial cables, where the fairly accurate representation is desired of any given circuit.

NEW UNION ELECTS.

Organizer John O. Walsh installed the following officers to serve the newly-formed Picture Frame Workers' Union No. 16,601: President, W. M. Gabel; vice-president, Arthur C. Neale; recording secretary, F. G. Bridgeford; financial secretary, E. A. Stein; treasurer, Robert Padillar; guide, J. C. Babbion; guardian, L. L. Lesser; trustees, George Kirschner, Harold Gunn and William Wilgus.

DELEGATE TO LEAGUE.

Eddie Welch has been elected to represent Blacksmiths' and Helpers' Union No. 168 in the Consumers' Co-operative League.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

The California State Civil Service Commission announces the following examinations to be held in the near future. Requests for further information and for application blanks should be made at an early date.

Supervisor of trade and industrial instruction, State Board of Education, \$3000-\$3600 a year;
Assistant Physician and Intern, \$1200-\$2940 a year and maintenance;

Auditor, \$1200-\$2400 a year and expenses;

Inspector, Motor Vehicle Department, \$1500-\$1800 a year;

Stenographer and Typist (men and women), \$600 and above; Messenger (boys and girls), \$300-\$720 a year; Belt Railroad Positions: Locomotive Engineer (promotional), \$6.15 a day; Switchman, \$5.60 a day; Locomotive Fireman, \$4.75 a day; Section Hand, \$3.50 a day.

State Printing Office Positions: Bookbinder, prevailing wage; Machinist, prevailing wage; Cylinder Pressman, prevailing wage.

Positions at California School for Girls: Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, \$100 a month and maintenance; Matron, \$50 a month and maintenance; Dormitory Night Watch (women), \$50 a month and maintenance; Carpenter (foreman, journeyman, helper), prevailing wage; Janitor, \$30-\$100 a month; Janitress, \$30-\$60 a month; Boilermaker, prevailing wage.

Institutional Positions: Attendants: Agnews State Hospital, \$45-\$65 a month and maintenance; Mendocino State Hospital, \$45-\$65 a month and maintenance; Napa State Hospital, \$45-\$65 a month and maintenance; Norwalk State Hospital, \$45-\$65 a month and maintenance; Sonoma State Home, \$45-\$65 a month and maintenance; So. California State Hospital, \$45-\$65 a month and maintenance; Stockton State Hospital, \$45-\$65 a month and maintenance; Veterans' Home, \$35-\$40 a month and maintenance. Cook, \$55-\$100 a month and maintenance; Dairyman (head and assistant) \$65-\$125 a month and maintenance; Farmhand, \$55 a month and maintenance; Landscape Gardener (head and assistant) \$70-\$90 a month and maintenance; Vegetable Gardener (head and assistant), \$60-\$75 a month and maintenance; Laundress (head and assistant), \$45-\$50 a month and maintenance; Laundryman (head and assistant), \$55-\$90 a month and maintenance; Milker, \$55-\$60 a month and maintenance; Poultryman (head and assistant), \$30-\$75 a month and maintenance; Waiter, \$30-\$45 a month and maintenance; Waitress, \$25-\$45 a month and maintenance.

CLERKS TO PICNIC.

Bay Cities Federation of Retail Clerks will give the annual retail clerks' day at Neptune Beach next Sunday. This day has become an annual event with the retail clerks and is held for the purpose of bringing the merchants and clerks of the bay district together in a social way.

An excellent program of sports and athletic features has been arranged through the following committee on arrangements Frank A. O'Brien, Ernst Solomon, J. P. Griffin, A. D. Alvarez and R. H. Cunningham.

BAY SHIPPERS NOTIFIED.

Shippers of the bay district have been notified by the executive committee of the Waterfront Workers' Federation that on and after July 25th the members of the Federation will refuse to handle in any manner products or work that has been in the hands of the Charles Nelson Lumber Company. This action has been determined upon as the outcome of unsuccessful efforts extending over a long period of time to unionize the firm in question. The power to take such action was voted by the rank and file several weeks ago.